THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 833. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER LEVY is authorized to sign our firm per procuration, at Tientsin and Shanghai.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

7au 727 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have to-day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this port.

G. A MONRO.

Hong name—盛安 *Ong Sing.*

Office on the premises of Messrs. W. Watson & Co.

7au 728 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. E. G. BUISSONNET in our firm ceased on the 31st May last.

BUISSONNET & Co.

Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will from this date, carry on the business under the style of CHARTRON & MONNIER, and under the manage ment of Mr. A. NACHTRIEB, who is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

CHARTRON & MONNIER.

30fy 725 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

NOTICE—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by THOMAS MURDOCH DRYSDALE, and JOHN MELANCTHON ENGER, under the Style and Firm of DRYSDALE, ENGER & Co.

J. M. RINGER.

19au 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866

NOTICE.—Mr. CESAR SCHNEPEL has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. REMÉ & Co.

2au 5s78 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of SCHEIBLER, MATTHAEI & Co. as *Merchant and Commission Agents.*

ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.

Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 廣源

Office on the Premises of Messrs. ED. FITZE & Co.

4eb 710 Shanghai, May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*

JOHN HARVEY.

tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順

Office at Messrs. MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.

31se 709 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.

tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ESSAY DEACON has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.

30ja 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the Cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 1-doz. cases. Tls. 6.00
Medoc, (do. do.) " 5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy, (do.) do. " 10.00
Sherry, (Yssais,) " 8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coniugham,) " 8.00
Port, " " " 6.00
" " " " 8.00
Sherry, " " " 7.00
Champagne, " " " 8.00
Soda Water, (Schweppe's,) " 12.0c
Nassau Seltzer Water, " 1.25
" " " 2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, RUBENER & Co.

19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £50,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuklin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name— Wha-kee.

tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY

31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tt 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,700 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1863.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DRUMMUS HORTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against LOSS by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.

16jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REES GLANMORP'S

ORIENTAL CIRCULAR, AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 10th and 25th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18s. *per annum,* in advance.

THE Oriental Circular is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandize,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to

Messrs. NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.

Direct to

Messrs. REES, GLANMORP & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—HAYES, HENDY & Co., 79, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 704 Shanghai, 21st April, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.

tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that

"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*

2dde-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.

tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powdor, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta, Rosaline, Fuchsine, Violet
Purple, Crimson, Mauve, Blue,
Green, Canary Orange, Yellow,
Phosphine Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine,
Brown, Black, Regina, Soluble Blue

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
10a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dye.

14oc-66 u-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

23dc-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"

Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot*.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

(if) 88 July 14th, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 6 o'clock in the evening

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel)	June 17	Hankow,.....	July 8
Hongkong,.....	July 4	Nagasaki,.....	2
Tientsin,.....	July 8	Yokohama,.....	June 23

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	Apr. 1	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,.....	Mar. 25	May 14th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.
For the week ending July 13th, 1866.

	Malwa.	Patna.
July—	*Rs.*—*Rs.* Old.—*Rs.*	*Rs.*—*Rs.* Old.—*Rs.*
7,—528 a 530.... 540 ..	410 .... 415 ....
9,—540 a 545.... 565 ..	....405 a 410 .....
10,—.... 580 ..... 590 ..	425 ..... 462 a 470
11,—565 a 570.... 590 ..	422 a 425...452 a 460
12,—565 a 570....595 a 600	402 a 420...425 a 440
13,—580 a 590.... 600 ..	455 a 465...465 a 475

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 14th, "Plato," (Chi. str.), Pike, from Nankin; "Express," (Brit. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Moyune," (Am. str.), Johnston, from Hankow; "Bengal," (Swe. bq.), Petersen, from Keelung; "Wild Dayrell," Brit. sch.), Darke, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.—July 14th, "Dunbarton," (Br. str.), Shaw, for Hongkong; "Elsbeo," (Prus. bg.), Kobb, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Ganges* Captain Bernard, from Hongkong.—Messrs Graham, Vercoin, Bouesuril, Nicholson, Roe, Fairley, G. Gilbert, and Lieut. Domvile. Per *Morning Star* from Foochow.—Mrs. Wilson and two Children. Per *China* from Hongkong.—2 Europeans and 20 Chinese. Per steamer *Fisi-Yuen* from Foochow: Dr. F. C. Sibbald.

DEPARTED.—Per Steamer *Nepaul* for Yokohama.—Messrs. Graham, Verconi, Nicholson, E. P. Bates, G. T. Bates, J. Harvey, J. Black, J. Piltzer, V. Blanc, J. Davison, and Rambon. Per S. S. *Granada*, for Nagasaki.—Messrs. Davies, A. T. Baudwin, and T. Smith.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Monday, the 23rd instant.

THE London Mail of the 11th June, due in Hongkong on the 22nd July, and here on the 27th.—It arrived last year on the 28th July, per *Singapore*.

THE French Mail of June 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th July, and here on the 5th of Aug. It arrived last year on the 31st of July per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai; or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

In a previous article, we drew attention in the strongest terms to the steady and rapid manner in which the Chinese merchants, especially in the secondary ports, were engrossing the foreign trade of the empire to the serious detriment of the foreign merchant. This encroachment by the native merchant both upon the import as well as the export trade of China, so long a close monopoly in the hands of foreigners, has been gradually attaining dimensions which threaten in no small degree, and in no long time, to place the foreigner in a position of secondary importance. This commercial revolution is not only taking place at the outports, where we could suppose local advantages might operate in favour of the native, but its effects are begining to be felt seriously on the foreign trade at its great emporium, Shanghai. This is a subject which demands most grave consideration, and if foreign commerce is to continue to maintain in the hands of foreigners its former pre-eminence, it will be absolutely necessary for them to enquire into the causes, whatever they are, which are contributing so powerfully to this most undesirable result, with a view to their speedy removal. We are aware that this is no new subject, to many at least; but in the face of information contained in the various Trade Reports furnished from the Customs authorities at the different Treaty Ports and published recently, with reference to the changes which are to be observed in the relative participation of native and foreign merchants in the foreign trade of the empire, it must be admitted that its importance, and the necessity of taking measures to arrest its progress and restore the trade as much as possible to its former channels, cannot be too often discussed with advantage to our interest. The immediate causes of the commercial phenomenon in question, are mainly dependent upon the special character of certain of the conditions under which foreign trade itself in China is conducted, and also on certain deficiencies in the necessary specific education of the individuals engaged in it, to which indeed the former are mostly referrible.

It must strike even the most thoughtless observer as an anomaly, that while our merchants take every means to acquire, before leaving home, an intimate knowledge of the staples of the trade they are about to embark in with interests so vast at stake, they very rarely indeed attempt to attain even a slight colloquial acquaintance with the language of the country. The consequence is naturally that their power either of giving or receiving business information is limited to a degree; and this must operate most prejudicially in confining their ideas and cramping their enterprise. A merchant is therefore dependent on his compradore, who is too frequently an interested person, for all his knowledge. To this important functionary he has to communicate his most secret plans, and entrust him for the most part with the responsible task of carrying them out, although well aware that, as the compradore is probably a large trader on his own account, he has no security that it may not be the latter's interest to make them miscarry. On the same person he is dependent in like manner for the drawing up and interpretation of important trade documents, the wording and authenticity of which are only vouched for by his averment and supposed integrity, neither of which, according to the native standard, need prevent his preferring his own interest to that of his employer. We do not blame unreservedly this at present extremely useful class, but the principle involved of an *imperium in imperio*; of one merchant entrusting his business confidence and the execution of his views to another merchant whose interests may be diametrically opposed, must be regarded as an anomaly of the first water, and one involving from its very nature, contingencies of personal interest which it would require a Nathaniel, not to mention a Chinese Compradore, to withstand. Another professional disability under which the foreign merchant labours, is a want of assay knowledge of sycee, the only legal tender or rather standard of value throughout China, except the inconvenient copper *cash*. This of course is not so much demanded at the larger centres of trade where European bank establishments exist; but even in those latter the assay is entirely in the hands of native assistants who, generally speaking, conduct large monetary operations on their own account. The only effectual way to overcome these disabilities, of which the want of knowledge of the Chinese vernacular must be considered a source—is for our merchants either to prepare themselves by study of the language for their position, or to have a European interpreter in their tea-man and silk-man. This would obviate many of the difficulties under which foreign trade is prevented from acquiring that extension and development in the hands of the foreign merchants, that the capital and energy embarked in its prosecution so well merit. The Compradore system, the evils of which we have sufficiently adverted to, is one of the conditions most prejudicial to its interests, and which tends powerfully to reduce the position of the foreign merchants. Another of the conditions referred to is that of combination among the natives or trade guilds, by which the desultory and individually competitive system of the foreign merchants, is met and cut up by a well organized protective system among the native dealers in each staple. We can hardly advocate the inauguration of a similar policy, so opposed to free trade, but we cannot help thinking that the most legitimate and effectual mode of opposing this system would be the erection of an exchange where our merchants could regularly meet and exchange ideas, and thus, by having the whole operations of the market under their observation, escape the evils attendant on isolated action. This would also tend greatly to do away with the crowd of middlemen and brokers, who constitute another weakness in our commercial organization. By preventing direct intercourse and exchange between producer and exporter and between importer and purchaser, these tend, and their interest is, to facilitate and encourage expense and speculation.

In another column we publish a letter from our correspondent or correspondents PHILALETHES—for we are at some loss whether to attribute it to one individual using the editorial "We," or whether we should look upon the singular form PHILALETHES, as a noun of multitude. Our correspondent, however, for we shall use the singular number to get us out of the dilemma, animadverts, with what seems to us rather zeal than discretion, on the review of the Revd. Mr. Doolittle's work of "Social Life of the Chinese" which appeared in our last issue. In publishing that review, we considered it our duty to ourselves as well as to our readers, to set forth what seemed to us the excellencies as well as the shortcomings of the work; we spoke of Mr. Doolittle's accuracy of observation and of his conscientious relation of those subjects which came within his own knowledge; but we should have failed to give the public a fair idea of the book had we stopped there, and not as well displayed those blemishes which are apparent in it. We are sorry, we cannot congratulate Mr. Doolittle on his apologist.

First of all, we must disclaim having made any remarks offensive to Mr. Doolittle's social character, respecting which there was no need for PHILALETHES' panegyric; when however the former has publicly declared his sentiments, and acted on them, he has so far rendered himself amenable to that tribunal of public opinion which he has himself invoked. When St. Paul stood in the Areopagus at Athens, he led his discourse from that altar he had seen erected to the worship of the "Unknown God"; not so Mr. Doolittle, who, despising the opinions of wise men, turned his back on the tablet of Confucius, and was at least a party to a discourse (if not the preacher himself) which spoke in the "vernacular of the place" of the "folly" and "sin" of worshipping deceased men—"perhaps," he adds, "the first Gospel discourse ever delivered in a temple dedicated to the worship of the Chinese Sage," (vol I, p. 363.) We hope the first and last also. But PHILALETHES accuses us of ignorance of the Chinese classics, and perhaps of the Christian religion; we have heard of that charity which covers a multitude of sins, but seek for it in vain in his letter. Our censor, triumphing over our supposed ignorance of the works of Confucius and Mencius in their original tongue, kindly refers us to Dr. Legge's translation, and quotes a passage from the introduction to his first volume, as conclusive of the opposition of the tenets of the Chinese philosophers to the Christian religion. A similar reference may be allowed us. In vol. II of Dr. Legge's valuable edition of the Chinese classics, p. 70, we find the following remarkable expression: "Up to this point I fail to perceive anything in Mencius' view of human nature, that is contrary to the teachings of our Christian Scriptures, and that may not be employed with advantage by the missionary in preaching the Gospel to the Chinese." In what respect is it then that the Chinese philosopher falls short? In page 71 we learn, the ignorance of the revealed truth, "That by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin." Surely here is an altar ready erected to the worship of the "Unknown God," akin to that which apostolic zeal, aided by apostolic discretion, took as the basis of his first discourse in the intellectual capital of the ancient world. But our correspondent, to obtain a wider basis whence to utter his censures, does not hesitate to misquote our words. Mr. Doolittle's knowledge or ignorance, or even the class of native society with which he associates, is a matter which may be left to his own discretion. His conduct in public, however, can claim no such exemption; and, as affecting not only himself but the interests of all, was, we said, worthy of severe censure. Equally strange is our correspondent's perversion of what we stated with regard to Mr. Doolittle's moral reflections. We find a most interesting account of the marriage ceremonies of the natives, closed by the following platitude: "My attention has been frequently arrested by the *amount of sinful superstition which pervades the customs and ceremonies relating to betrothal and marriage among the Chinese* (the italics are the author's) the careful and serious minded will not have failed to notice this feature, while perusing the details relating to this subject," &c. vol. I p. 97. We not only consider such reflections uncalled for; but we must demur to the author's Christianity. St. John tells us that "all unrighteousness is sin;" St. Paul, again, that "where there is no law, there is no transgression;" palpably Mr. Doolittle's ideas of religion are drawn from a different source.

We pass over PHILALETHES' personal remarks as beneath notice; merely replying to his strictures on anonymous criticism, that we have looked over the latest "Hong List" and failed to discover any gentleman, or association of gentlemen, known by the name of PHILALETHES.

COMMERCIAL SCANDAL MONGERS.

In times of commercial depression and disaster, a wide and favourable field is afforded for the display, or rather indulgence, of the characteristic peculiarities of a certain class of persons met with unfortunately in tolerable abundance in almost every community. These are they who, in ordinary times of prosperity when evil tidings are scarce, would pass with the usual nod of recognition, but who on other occasions seize you by the button hole, and ask you confidentially, in an ominous whisper with elevated eyebrows, whether you have heard the news—what a loss so and so has had—or that such another is spoken of, or indeed any thing or circumstance of an unpleasant or even painful nature, concerning any body except their own particular belongings. They always make these mysterious communications under the vow of secrecy, but as they invariably tell every one they meet the same tale under similar conditions, it is difficult to understand what effect such a course of conduct can have, beyond being calculated to screen the name of the propagator if not the author of the scandal from discovery, and so to circulate the rumour anonymously. If it could be supposed that such confidences were made from charitable or other worthy motives, with a view to excite the sympathies or commiseration of the parties addressed, the indiscretion of the act might be overlooked in the worthiness of the intention, and there might be some excuse for the mischievous babbling. But the complacent, nay even pleased look, too plainly belies the expressions of regret with which they think it proper to accompany their gossip. These individuals as a class, we would fain believe, do not mean badly. They simply indulge a feeling of morbid gratification in repeating unpleasant or gloomy intelligence, without reflecting on the serious consequences that may result from their indiscretion. A tale oft told gathers force as it goes, and though utterly devoid of foundation, is at last accepted as gospel because "everybody says so." It is even said that a man may repeat an anecdote having no other foundation than his own sparkling imagination, until he begins to believe it himself. There is some truth in this, and the rule applies equally to a story repeated from mouth to mouth. These social "bears," then, merely give way to a weakness of an inanimate and too frequently mischievous kind. The practice of their besetting sin gathers strength from use, and grows upon them so as to obscure their feelings of charity, and even obliterate their sense of justice—even too frequently their sense of truth. The moral effect of this vicious habit on them, is only equalled by its injurious influence on others. These persons, strange to say, only delight in the unfortunate and the unhappy—they refuse to receive or record pleasant impressions, and love only to dwell on faults and deficiencies. If a man has said something clever or has done anything deserving of praise, they are silent—it affords them no pleasure to be the heralds of happiness or success; but let some unfortunate object of their solicitude say a foolish thing or do an unwise one, then, down they are upon their quarry. This is the favourite food over which they gloat. The natural history of this class of persons is not without interest, and their development seems to follow pretty well-defined laws. They usually begin by practising as harmless gossips; then, from habit aided by proclivity of mind and opportunity, they advance to the grade of scandal-mongers; and when to these conditions we add the particular circumstances of times such as we at present experience here, they are to be recognized as crookers. Various combinations, however, of these characteristics, are met with in the same individual; in fact pure specimens of any one of the varieties named are rare, so much does the one form glide insensibly into the other. However mischievous the practice of this habit may be, as well on those who indulge in it, as in the injuries it may inflict on the unfortunate victims selected by these gossips for their inuendoes and remarks, the latter are really not so much to blame as might at first be supposed. Apologies are not wanting on their behalf.* The habit depends on the morbid development they have permitted by indulgence, of a principle pretty generally implanted in the human breast. Like many other anomalous and undesirable qualities, it may apparently co-exist even with the most lofty mental characteristics. The celebrated George Selwyn for instance, a gentleman of the utmost refinement and kindliest disposition, took the greatest pleasure in witnessing, and often put himself to great expense and inconvenience to be present at, the execution of criminals in whom he otherwise had no individual interest; and that too when such exhibitions retained many revolting and barbarous features. It is also with reference to a primary form of this strange mental principle, that Montaigne delivered his sage and sententious dogma—that there is a certain sense of gratification in the misfortunes even of our dearest friends. We will venture to question the truth of this observation, and on the same principle it is perhaps easier to mourn with the unhappy than to enjoy with the fortunate. So much then for cookers. So long as telegrams *via* Kiachta and Galle bring us such doleful tidings, they will have ample provender; but let them take our remarks in good part, and hesitate e'er they give thoughtless circulation to idle rumours that may not only give rise unnecessarily to painful feelings, but may even indict material injuries.

IT is one of the peculiarities of scandal that it effects its aim simply by being uttered. Appealing as it does to certain of the baser elements in our nature, reason and the higher faculties do not stay to reduce its utterances by the standards of truth and justice. Scandal, like its younger sister rumour, is many tongued; and though in nature less vital, and in effects less permanent, it seems strangely to spread and propagate through humbler channels with a rapidity denied even to truth itself. Society can guard itself from the thief and the housebreaker, but is almost powerless against the poisonous breath of the liar and scandal monger. Shakespeare well said "He that robs me of my purse steals trash, but he that robs me of my good name steals that which enricheth not him and leaves me poor indeed." This quotation embodies the whole moral aspect of the vice. There is positively no excuse for the utterer of scandal; he is not driven to it by the dire necessities that so often impel the robber to his crime, but inflicts too frequently the gravest injuries on the innocent and deserving, merely to gratify the inclinations of a sarcastic mind. Perhaps the worst feature of this vice and that which renders endeavours to oppose or overcome its effects so often useless and unavailing, is that no publication of denial or demonstration of the untruth of its averments, however ample, will ever attain so extensive a circulation as the original rumour; or if it does, will ever entirely remove the impression made on the mind of the recipient by an evil tale. We have been induced to return to this subject in consequence of the number of mischievous reports that are and have been, so extensively circulated during the last few days within the settlement, regarding the solvency of some of our oldest established and most respectable banks and mercantile firms. Being supposed, in our public capacity, to be au courant in everything, we are continually appealed to, sometimes by deeply interested parties, with reference to rumours in circulation, the existence of which we frequently only learn in this way. It is incalculable the amount of mischief that may be brought about by such means, not only on the unfortunate persons more immediately concerned, but by the general disturbance of public confidence it creates, with its natural consequence, paralysis of trade. The most strenuous efforts should be made to arrest the progress of this vicious habit amongst us. We should set our face against it at once, and the most effectual—perhaps the only—means of accomplishing this, would be to insist either on obtaining the authority for any statement of a ruinly nature communicated to us, or to declare the in-

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tention of announcing it on the authority of our informant; or failing this, to refuse to listen to any information not given with these conditions. The law of supply and demand will soon exert itself in this way with most beneficial results. Since publishing some observations on this subject in our paper of Tuesday, we have had copies of a correspondence placed in our hands by a leading firm here, received from the house of Samuel Allsopp and Sons of Burton on Trent, which illustrates to a certain extent the manner in which a scandalous rumour can originate on the most unfounded basis, how distorted it becomes by transmission, how widely and rapidly it spreads, and how seriously its mischievous effects may act on the credit and good name of the most solvent and prosperous. The scandalous rumour referred to in connection with this firm, was so characteristic of a system prevalent at the time in the city, of circulating unfounded reports affecting the character of large and wealthy houses, that it was made the subject of detailed comment in the *Times* City article of the 4th May 1866. In this correspondence, the course and development of the scandalous report from its origin, can be traced so as to afford an interesting and instructive example of the progress of error. In the first place, inability on the part of Messrs. Allsopp and Sons, while taking measures to extend their plant although brewing 1,000 barrels per week, to execute some large orders unexpectedly received, was unfavorably interpreted by some uncharitable persons to mean that their financial resources were embarrassed; and rumour took up and spread the report in this form. From correspondent to correspondent it went, growing quickly in size and altering marvellously in shape, till a file of colonial papers reached London containing the speech of the Honorable Captain Bagot in the Legislative assembly of South Australia held at Adelaide, wherein that gentleman, discussing the shortcomings of the Peninsular and Oriental mail line from Galle to the Australian colonies, boldly stated that the great brewing firm of Allsopp & Sons would have been saved from bankruptcy, if the mail had not been delayed!" Here is rumour "of ambitious aim" in an imaginative flight of the highest order; the scandal in its most aggravated and damaging form not only uttered as an accepted fact in a legislative assembly, from the mouth of law-giving wisdom, but one of its remote contingencies urged even as an argument against the character of a large public company totally unconnected with it. This is quite a typical case and illustrates in every detail the mischievous tendencies of the habit of repeating, perhaps even thoughtlessly, any idle unauthenticated rumour which can possibly reflect on the credit and reputation of those whose names are attached to it. The vice is bad enough when indulged in at the expence of the character or fair fame of private individuals in our own circle; but when it attains or aspires to the dimensions of injuring business credit and spreading actual ruin among its victims, it deserves not merely the general reprobation of all right-minded men, but that society, as a means of protecting one of its weakest points, should visit its originators with condign punishment of the severest kind in its power to inflict.

Summary of the Week.

A meeting of creditors of the Commercial Bank has been held, at which Mr. Myburgh, the Counsel for the corporation, explained that the liabilities of the local branch were amply covered by its assets, and that he believed the accounts at every branch showed an equally satisfactory state of affairs. There was every probability therefore that the creditors would be paid in full at an early date, and it would be unwise to attempt to hasten that result by force. The creditors tacitly acquiesced and separated. A trial has taken place before the Puisne Judge which illustrates a disadvantageous phase of a system to which we have always been strongly opposed. The order in Council appointing a Judge to Shanghai, enacted that each British resident should register himself and pay $5 for so doing, under a penalty of $10 in case of omission. This in the abstract appears rather hard; but the brief report which will be found elsewhere of the trial of three unregistered individuals, shows that there may be some advantage in the rule. Shanghai contains a number of unemployed foreigners, who are a source of trouble to the authorities, and a cause of bringing the foreign name into disrepute by their behaviour towards the Chinese. They pilfer *cash* and vegetables, and *loot* boats on the inland creeks with little fear of detection, because the natives are to timid to resist them. By keeping an such individuals as these registering, one of two results is attained. Either they do register, and by doing so contract their nationality and can be kept under close surveillance, or they do not, and can be punished or deported. The men concerned in the plunder of Messrs. Waller & Co's. ark lost have been condemned to five years penal servitude.

From correspondence published below, it will be seen that the Shanghai Rangers have handed over the liberal sum of Tls. 474.60 to the trustees of the Ladies' Bazaar Fund, on account of the performance given by the Rangers' Dramatic Corps in aid of Fund, in November last.

A serious riot has we hear, occurred at CHINKIANG between some 200 Poochow fishermen and the natives of that town. The garrison came to the assistance of the townsmen and drove the fishermen back to their boats; but the latter, having armed themselves, rallied and repulsed the troops in their turn. Several persons on either side were killed or severely wounded in the affray, and the authorities have sent to Ningpo for reinforcements. The origin of the row was an attempt by the Mandarins to extort an undue squeeze.

We regret to learn from TAMSUI the loss of the British ship *Fa-l'ight* from Hongkong to San Francisco, on the 12th ultimo, off the Madjicosima group. 142 Chinese and 3 European passengers only were saved, and 160 Chinese and 1 European drowned. Our informant states that the commander of H.M. Gunboat on the station had chartered the *Prince Kung* to proceed to the relief of the ship-wrecked crew.

CHINKIANG letters speak of a success by the Nienfei in the neighbourhood of Lungshan where they are said to have captured a small city; but the report is so vague that we mention it only for what it is worth.

CHEFOO letters speak of the murder of nine Missionaries by the natives.

SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.

A special meeting of the Hook and Ladder Company was held at the house of Messrs. Wheelock & Meller yesterday afternoon, the 10th instant, pursuant to the notice given. A large number of the members were present.

Mr. R. W. LITTLE was called to the chair, and the several rules drawn up by the committee were read by the Hon. Secretary and carried unanimously by the meeting.

The members of the Committee, Messrs. Meller, Stephenson, and Stoddard, were elected to serve for the year. The number of the Company is limited to 40; there are 35 already on the roll, exclusive of officers.

One of the Rules reads that the operations of the Company shall be limited to the three foreign settlements. It remains to be seen if the French Municipal Council will agree to admit the Fire Brigade as now constituted, within the limits of their Concession.

As for the Chinese within the city, it is of course understood that they can take care of their own fires, and the Hook and Ladder Company cannot do duty there unless specially requested.

The Truck will be ready for service in about six weeks; in the meanwhile all the members are to hold themselves in readiness in case of an alarm of fire, and to do duty from this time henceforth as the Company.

The meeting adjourned after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MEETING OF COMMERCIAL BANK CREDITORS.

Mr. MYBURGH, Counsel to the Corporation, said Mr. Macfarlan, the Manager at Shanghai had called a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of laying before them a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Shanghai branch, and of informing them what the Directors at home had done since suspension of payment by the corporation, and what it was in contemplation to do in order to wind up the Bank's affairs in London and the East. A copy of a letter dated 26th May last, addressed to the Chief Manager by the Bank's Solicitors, had been received by the last mail, stating that an extraordinary meeting of Shareholders had resolved that the Bank should be wound up under the Companies Act of 1862. (He read the letter). The object of a winding up by the Court of Chancery was to stay proceedings of hostile creditors, to procure a quasi judicial realization of the assets and to divide the proceeds amongst all the creditors *pari passu*. He believed that two official liquidators would be appointed, one of whom would at once start for the East for the purpose of realizing assets, and protecting the interests of the creditors at large. It must be satisfactory, to those present to know that the directors did not anticipate that a call upon the shareholders who were liable for £ 25 per share, would be made, but that they would on the contrary receive something substantial out of the assets. The state of the Shanghai branch was most satisfactory. The statement which would be laid before the meeting showed that the assets were far in excess of the liabilities. In fact the bullion, cash, bills receivable, and bills discounted, not to mention the loans, were alone amply sufficient to cover all local liabilities. On behalf of the Corporation he would ask for the forbearance of the creditors. Nothing could be gained by any attempt to recover judgment against the Bank, as he would feel it his duty at once to file a petition in the Supreme Court for the winding up of its affairs under the Act of 1862. When once the petition was filed, the Court would, on application, stay all proceedings against the Bank. From what he had learnt of the state of the Bank's affairs in London and at the different branches, he felt convinced that the official liquidator would, immediately on his arrival, proceed to satisfy the claims of creditors.

Mr. HAYES wished to know whether holders of drafts which had not reached home, were creditors on this branch or on London; whether the no drafts had been included in the liabilities of this branch or not.

Mr. MYBURGH replied that only £103,000 of drafts were on their way home, while remittances had been made from hence to the amount of £354,000, which would reach home after the suspension. All the banks and head offices were, he believed, able to meet the claims on them.

Mr. HAYES: Would each branch then meet its own liabilities?

Mr. JOHNSON remarked that, unless every branch was able to meet its liabilities, it was hardly likely the debts would be paid off at any one place, until it had been ascertained how the general assets stood.

Mr MYBURGH inferred from the letter of the Solicitor to the Bank that the shareholders would not be likely to be called on for any additional payment, and consequently that the assets would suffice to cover all liabilities and enable the official liquidator to pay off the debts of this branch and remit home any surplus. He might inform the shareholders that no payments had been made since the suspension, except in one or two cases, in order to get possession of securities which had been handed in.

Mr. DIXWELL supposed that no creditor of any one branch could be paid off until it had been ascertained whether the general assets would suffice to meet the general debts.

Mr. MYBURGH having suggested that a chairman should be appointed with a view to the passing of any resolution that might be deemed necessary, Mr. JACKSON called on Mr. F. B. Johnson to take the chair; and, the latter having declined, on Mr. Dixwell, who also declined, seeing no use in the passing of any resolution.

After a silence of some minutes, no one apparently being inclined to initiate any further proceedings, Mr. Myburgh suggested that unless the gentlemen present wished to pass some resolution, there was no occasion for their further attendance; and the meeting broke up accordingly.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S BOOK.

To the Editor of the
NORTH CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—We have been much amused with the review that appeared in your last issue, of the work recently published in London by the Revd. Justus Doolittle, entitled "Social life of the Chinese."

We remember reading with much pleasure and profit the articles which form the basis of the work and which appeared some time ago in the "China Mail," From what we know of the author ourselves, and from the high estimation in which he is held by those who were more intimately acquainted with him during his fourteen years' residence in China, we have always looked upon him as a good authority on the subjects he has taken such pains to investigate, and have respected him both for his creditable attainments as a sinologue, and also for the strict integrity of his personal character. Further, we notice that the tone of the various criticisms upon the book that have appeared in England, has been remarkably favourable.

It has therefore surprised us not a little to find him charged with "meriting severe censure" "for his culpable ignorance of the Classics of China as well as the system of government;" thereby "exposing himself to the ridicule of the better classes of natives." Still more do we wonder when we see him charged with temporising with his own countrymen "apparently dreading the effects the plain unvarnished truth might have had, on the feelings of a certain party at home."

The review betrays a very superficial idea of the subject treated of, and an attempt to parade what the reviewer considers to be his own superior knowledge. We thus account for the patronizing tone with which it is pervaded, and which we feel to be peculiarly offensive to us. Emboldened apparently by the shelter of his concealed name, he attacks at random every little salient point he discovers, exhausting all he can say in condemnation of the book, and indulging at the same time in opprobrious remarks against the author, calculated to lower him in the eyes of the public, both as a scholar and as a gentleman. The remainder of the book which he seems unable to attack, he makes an attempt to

"Damn with faint praise."

Now to my mind, the reviewer's offensive remarks are, to say the least of them, quite as applicable to his own production as to Mr. Doolittle's work. Certainly the "want of unity" that he finds fault with, is a conspicuous feature in his own composition, which when analyzed seems to me to be a jumble of praise and censure, interlarded with fanciful and dogmatical statements of his own. Specially notable is a theory respecting the origin of the shape of the Chinese sceptre!—a theory which, as far as I can ascertain from the Chinese libraries in my command, and from more than one of what he designates "the better classes of natives," rests upon no other basis than the writer's own fertile imagination.

Perhaps no one reading the article will fail to notice that, in "*our opinion*, the works of Confucius and Mencius are not inconsistent with Christianity." Such a statement will, we think, be generally regarded as sufficient proof of the reviewer's own "culpable ignorance", either of the Chinese classics, or what is equally possible, of the principles of Christianity—it may be of both together. In either case we would strongly recommend him to study both the Bible and the Chinese classics much more thoroughly than he appears to have done hitherto. Lest, however, he is not able to read the works of Confucius and Mencius in the original, we would suggest that he should make use of the translation by Dr. LEGGE; and further, we would refer him to the opinion of that eminent sinologue. (See Prolegomena to Vols. I and II of "The Chinese Classics.") For his special edification, I give one brief extract from Vol. I, page 102:—

"Foreigners charge, and with reason, a habit of deceitfulness upon the nation and its government .....The example of him (Confucius) whom they bow down to as the best and wisest of men, encourages them to act, to dissemble, to sin."

In conclusion, while we would give the reviewer credit for writing what *he* considers the "plain unvarnished truth," we are left to think that he has made a great mistake in taking upon himself to prepare the public mind in China for the reception of Mr. Doolittle's book. We would suggest that he should let the task of reviewing works on China alone till he has been long enough in the country to obtain a better acquaintance with the government, classics, and "social life of the Chinese."

Meanwhile we trust that some one in China more qualified to give an opinion will take in hand the task of reviewing Mr. Doolittle's publication.

Yours truly,
PHILALETHES.

Shanghai, 13th July, 1866.

THE LADIES BAZAAR FUND.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1866.

To the Trustees of the
Ladies' Bazaar Fund,
Shanghai.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed I have the pleasure to hand you an order for the sum of Sh. Tls. 474 60 being the equivalent at exchange Tls. 73 per $ 100 of Mexican $ 650, amount realized by the Theatrical performance given by the Shanghai Rangers' Dramatic Corps on November last, in aid of the funds of the above Society.

In addition, there is an order for Mexican $ 65, the drawer of which left for England shortly after the performance took place, and the money has not as yet been received, but, as the gentleman is shortly expected out again, I hope in due course to hand you over the amount.

With best wishes for the success of a fund in which you all take so much interest, and to which the members of our Theatrical Corps are only too glad to have been able to render some assistance.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. MARKHAM, *Captain*,
Shanghai Rangers.

Shanghai, June 11th 1866.

CAPTAIN MARKHAM,
Shanghai Rangers.

SIR,—Your letter dated 26th ultimo, forwarding to us a cheque for Tls. 474.5.0, which is the outturn of a "Theatrical performance given in November last by the "Shanghai Rangers," for the benefit of the "Ladies Bazaar Fund of 1865" has been received.

This amount will be invested for account of the Fund upon the terms of the original investment.

In acknowledging the liberality of the corps, and in asking you and the several persons who contributed to the result, to accept the thanks which we venture to offer on the part of the Ladies of Shanghai, we desire to express the confidence we feel, that the foundation so thoughtfully afforded by the ladies will long remain a source of benefit to the suffering, and that by the liberality of successive years, it will become more adequate to the purposes in view.

We remain, Sir, your obedt. servts.
(Sd.) V. BRENIER DE MONTMORAND,
R. HUBNER,
CHAS. A. WINCHESTER, for
self and SIR E. HORNBY,
TH. KROHS,
GEO. F. SEWARD.

Trustees of the Ladies Bazaar Fund of 1865.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

THE Hongkong *Mercury* publishes the following translation of a proclamation which has been extensively posted up in the interior. It relates to a convention recently concluded with the Chinese Government by the French minister, which we comment on elsewhere.

Regulations for the Roman Catholics in China.

1.—the great objects of the Romish (Lord of Heaven's) Religion are intelligent worship and self culture. It gives its chief attention to fidelity, mercy and filial piety, makes repentance and reformation the condition of admission and preparation for the great business of life and death its end. They that adopt this Religion make it their aim afterwards kindly to harmonise and mutually to agree with other men's feelings and with vulgar customs. Therefore all exhortations to do good and eschew evil for the rectifying of men's hearts, all building of temples for the worship of Buddha and for *sacrificing to spiritual intelligences*, all establishing of hospitals and gratuitous distribution of medicines for the saving of men's lives, are the exercise of their correct principles of active duty. For nothing is included in the obedient service of the Lord of Heaven which is beyond the universal and constant laws of humanity. In short it is evident that this Religion attaches the highest importance to morality, and has no heretical doctrines or practice—no charms, incantations or unlawful practices,—and if there are any who in the name of Romanism practise any unlawful acts, let them be sought out and punished.

2.—The propagators of this Religion in every place are chosen men of probity and pure morals. No low people may be employed. The local Magistrates must therefore treat them as gentlemen and extend their protection to them. If there are any instances of lawless and disorderly conduct, they should be accurately investigated and communicated to the resident Bishop of the Province, that he may deal with them according to law and prohibit (the defaulters) from further employment.

3.—Every matter of importance connected with this Religion ought to be communicated in clear terms through the resident Bishop or each Province to the General Committee (? Consistory,) and through the committee to the Provincial Officers, to be examined and disposed of, and the decision thereon should in like manner be published through the General Committee, without delay and in accordance with the Treaty.

4.—The propagators of this Religion, when anything occurs relative to their work, ought, after ascertaining the facts of the case, to apply to the local Magistrate to settle it. If any case of difficulty should arise, they may appeal to the Provincial City through the resident Bishop, who shall investigate clearly all the circumstances of the appeal, and if there has been any partiality in the administration of justice, it is for him with the Bishop to put the case at once into the hands of the committee for investigation and judgment by the civil officers. There must be no departure from established rules and regulations, or it will be found disadvantageous to those concerned.

5.—The propagators of this Religion are not to interfere in the least with any local affairs, public or private, that do not concern their work, and are not to encourage their disciples to make unreasonable demands or trump up stories to the prejudice or inconvenience of the civil authorities. Whenever disciples are found guilty of lawless acts, they are to be immediately expelled and the local Magistrates left to deal with them according to law. They who fail to expose known crimes, shall bear part of the blame.

6.—The propagators of this Religion shall have their names, numbers, and dates of employment registered by the committee to transmit to the local Magistrates, to prevent imposition; and all removals and changes shall be duly notified.

7.—A local registration of all the followers of this Religion in each place may, on account of frequent changes of residence and moving to and fro, be attended with difficulty, but in any case where the local authorities may have occasion to investigate, they may refer to the Provincial Committee for all needful information to be obtained from the resident Bishop.

8.—The propagators of this Religion must inquire into the antecedents of all new converts and see that they have been men of good behaviour, neither law-breakers nor rebels, before they admit them. If any are found of suspicious character, or who have been rebels, evil-doers, or runaways, they are to be expelled at once, and no shelter is to be given them.

9.—If the followers of this Religion, in violation of its rules, may make use of name to cause disturbance or to deceive; or if they borrow the help of the society for self agrandisement, when found out or convicted before the local Magistrate, they are to be expelled from the society of the well behaved.

10.—All complaints of disciples, except such as are connected with the Religion, which are to be transmitted through the Bishop of the Province and the committee, must be presented in the ordinary way to the civil authorites by the complainants themselves. Those who disobey shall be dealt with according to their perversity.

Note.—The above Regulations are intended for general use. But in Provinces where there are no resident Bishops, and where no committee has been established, any important business relative to the Religion must be communicated by the head of Religion in each place to the local authorities, and through them again to their superiors for adjudication.

REGLEMENT D'ORGANISATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE DE SHANGHAI.

NOUS, Consul général de France à Shanghai.

En vertu des instructions que nous avons reçues de S. E. M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de S. M. l'Empereur des Français, publions les dispositions suivantes qui seront exécutoires à partir du premier Septembre prochain; à moins que, d'ici à cette époque, il ne survienne telle circonstance, telle mesure ou tel ordre, qui obligent le Consul-Général à les rendre exécutoires plus tôt.

ARTICLE I.

Le corps municipal de la concession française à Shanghai se compose du Consul général de France et de huit conseillers municipaux, dont quatre Français et quatre étrangers, désignés les uns et les autres par la voie de l'élection.

Les conseillers municipaux sont nommés pour deux ans; ils sont renouvelés par moitié tous les ans.

A la session qui suivra la première élection il sera procédé à un tirage au sort pour régler l'ordre de renouvellement.

Les conseillers décédés ou démissionnaires sont remplacés en même temps que les conseillers sortants.

ARTICLE II.

Sont électeurs tout français et tout étranger, âgés de vingt ans et remplissant l'une des trois conditions suivantes:

1o.—Possédant, en vertu d'un titre de propriété régulier, un terrain situé dans les limites de la concession;

2o.—Occupant, sur la concession, tout ou partie d'un immeuble à titre de locataire et payant un loyer annuel de mille francs au moins.

3o.—Demeurant sur la concession depuis plus de trois mois et prouvant justifier d'un revenu annuel de quatre mille francs.

ARTICLE III.

Le Consul General dresse la liste electorale. La revise tous les ans et convoque l'assemblée des électeurs.

Les operations électorales sont vérifiées par le Conseil Municipal.

ARTICLE IV.

Tout electeur age de vingt cinq ans est eligible:

1o.—S'il est propriétaire sur la Concession d'un terrain payant au moins 240 francs d'impots annuels.

2o.—S'il paye un loyer annuel de 4,000 francs au moins sur la Concession.

3o.—Enfin si demeurant sur la Concession il peut justifier d'un revenu net de 10,000 francs.

Les conseillers municipaux sortant peuvent être réélus.

ARTICLE V.

Le scrutin est secret.

Le vote a lieu par scrutin de liste. Chaque liste doit comprendre un nombre égal de résidents français et de résidents étrangers.

Les candidats qui parmi les résidents français ont réuni le plus de voix, font partie du Conseil Municipal. Il en est de même des candidats qui parmi les résidents d'autres nationalités, ont obtenu le plus grand nombre de suffrages.

Un ou plusieurs notables Chinois ou chefs de corporations désignés par le Consul Général de concert avec le Taotai, pourront, si le Conseil le juge à propos, être admis aux séances avec voix consultative.

ARTICLE VI.

Le Conseil ne se réunit que lors qu'il est convoqué par le Consul Général.

Il doit l'être toutes les fois que la moitié de ses membres en fait la demande par écrit.

Le Consul Général peut le convoquer toutes les fois qu'il le juge nécessaire.

ARTICLE VII.

La Présidence du Conseil appartient de droit au Consul Général.

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Le bureau se compose, en outre, d'un Vice Président et d'un Trésorier que le Conseil choisit chaque année parmi ses membres.

Les délibérations sont prises à la majorité des voix. En cas de partage, la voix du Président est prépondérante.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le Consul Général a le droit de suspendre ou de dissoudre le Conseil Municipal, sauf à rendre immédiatement compte des motifs de sa décision a S. E. M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et au représentant de l'Empereur a Pekin.

La durée de la suspension ne peut excéder trois mois. En cas de dissolution, l'assemblée électorale doit être convoquée dans les six mois à partir du jour où le Conseil a cessé d'exercer ses fonctions. Le Conseil Municipal est remplacé dans l'intervalle, par une commission provisoire que le Consul Général nomme d'urgence.

ARTICLE IX.

Le Conseil Municipal délibère sur les objets suivants:

1o.—Le budget des recettes et des dépenses Municipales;

2o.—Les tarifs de perception des revenus Municipaux;

3o.—La répartition des taxes entre les contribuables;

4o.—Les demandes en décharge ou en réduction d'impot;

5o.—Le mode de recouvrement de l'impot;

6o.—Les acquisitions, alienations, échanges et locations de propriétés Municipales;

7o.—L'ouverture des rues et des places publiques, les projets de construction de quais, jetées, ponts, canaux, les projets d'alignement, l'emplacement des halles, marchés, abattoirs, cimetières;

8o.—Les travaux d'assainissement et de viabilité.

9o.—Les expropriations pour cause d'utilité publique.

Une commission composée du Consul de la nation à laquelle appartiendra la personne exproprièe, et du Consul général de France, étant chargée de fixer les indemnités dues aux proprietaires expropriés;

Ces deux Consuls, en cas de désaccord, ayant le droit de désigner un de leurs collègues comme tiers arbitre;

Le tout suivant un accord à intervenir dans un meeting des Consuls à Shanghai, relativement aux difficultés qui pourraient s'elever entre le Conseil Municipal et un proprietaire foncier ou un contribuable de la Concession Française.

10o.—Les règlements de voirie et de salubrité.

11o.—Tous les autres objets sur lesquels le Consul Général appelle le Conseil à délibérer.

ARTICLE X.

Les délibérations du Conseil Municipal ne sont exécutoires qu'en vertu d'un arrêté du Consul Général.

Le Consul Général doit rendre exécutoire, dans le délai de huit jours, toute délibération relative à l'un des objets enumerés dans les paragraphes 1 à vi de l'article precedent.

Le Consul Général peut par décision motivée et sous réserve de l'approbation du Ministre de Fra ce à Pekin, qui doit être demandée sans retard, refuser de rendre exécutoire une délibération du Conseil Municipal relative à l'un des objets énumérés dans les paragraphes VII à XI de l'article précédent.

L'execution de la délibération demeure suspendue jusqu' à l'arrivée de la réponse de la Légation.

ARTICLE XI.

Les séances du Conseil Municipal peuvent être publiques, et les débats des séances non publiques peuvent être publiés en vertu des decisions speciales du Conseil, approuvées par le Consul General.

Les séances dans lesquelles le Conseil arrête le budget annuel des recettes et des dépenses sont toujours publiques, à moins que la majorité du Conseil ne s'y oppose.

ARTICLE XII.

Le Conseil Municipal est chargé des services administratifs concernant la voirie, l'ecoulement et la distribution des eaux, l'éclairage des rues, la gestion et l'entretien des propriétés Municipales, l'exécution des travaux d'utilité publique, la confection du plan cadastral, l'établissement et la révision de rôles des contributions, et la perception des revenus Municipaux. Il est également chargé d'exercer des poursuites contre les contribuables en retard.

Le Conseil nomme son Secrétaire.

Il nomme également, sauf l'approbation du Consul général, à tous les emplois qui rentrent dans le service Municipal. Il suspend ou révoque les titulaires de ces emplois.

ARTICLE XIII.

Le Consul Général est chargé de tout ce qui a pour objet le maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité publique sur la concession.

Le corps de police, dont les dépenses sont à la charge du budget Municipal, est exclusivement placé sous ses ordres. Il en nomme les Agents, les suspend ou les révoque.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les contraventions aux réglements de voirie sont jugées par un délégué du Conseil Municipal, sauf recours au Consul général.

Les contraventions aux réglements de police sont jugées par le Consul Général ou un officier du Consulat Général.

En cas de poursuites exercées pour retard de paiement de l'impôt, le receveur Municipal doit citer le contribuable devant le tribunal Consulaire.

ARTICLE XV.

Si l'individu poursuivi pour l'une des trois causes mentionnées n'est pas français, et qu'il récuse la compétence des juges désignés par ce même article, il doit être renvoyé immédiatement devant ses juges naturels.

ARTICLE XVI.

Aucun étranger ne peut être arrêté dans les limites de la concession, en vertu d'un mandat émanant d'un juge ou d'un tribunal étranger, sans l'autorisation du Consul Général de France, ou sans le concours des Agents placés sous ses ordres.

ARTICLE XVII.

Le Consul général pourra, lorsqu'il le jugera utile, et après avois consulté le Conseil Municipal, convoquer en assemblée extraordinaire, tous les électeurs et même tous les français et étrangers non-électeurs demeurant sur la concession, pour recueillir leur avis sur les questions d'interêt général qu'il croira devoir leur soumettre à titre exceptionnel.

ARTICLE XVIII.

En cas de vacance du Consulat Général ou d'absence du titulaire, toutes les attributions et prerogatives conférées au Consul Général par le présent réglement appartiennent de droit au Gérant du Consulat Général.

NOTA:—Le Consul Général se réserve d'ailleurs, après avoir consulté la Commission Municipale ainsi que les principaux membres de la communauté, d'apporter encore au présent reglement tels changements qui lui paraitront nécessaires à l'interêt de la communauté et compatibles avec la responsabilité qui lui incombera-it, en ce cas, vis-à-vis de son Gouvernement.

D'ici au 25 de ce mois, les listes Electorales seront dressées et dépo-ées à la Mairie, où elles seront vérifiées par la Commission Municipale; chacun pourra alors en prendre connaissance, et les électeurs auront jusqu'au 10 Août 1866 pour faire leurs réclamations et pré-enter les titres en vertu desquels ils sont électeurs ou éligibles. Ces titres et réclamations seront examinés par la Commission Municipale à laquelle devront s'adresser les réclamants.

L'époque des Elections, aussi bien que les détails concernant le mode à suivre pour la votation et la nomination des Conseillers Municipaux seront ultérieurement indiqués.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Before C. Goodwin, Esq.
Tuesday, 3rd July, 1866.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

James Jury, William Smith and Daniel Kerr were charged with not being registered.

James Jury:—I have been in Shanghai four years, I was a soldier in the 31st Foot, I joined the Police force May 2nd 1863, was discharged for Drunkenness in July 1865 I have been employed by Mr. Nethersole, I am expecting to get a situation in a Chinese Theatre.

Daniel Kerr:—I have been six years in China, I was a soldier and got my discharge two years ago, I was in the police force and was discharged for drunkenness I was six months at a *Sing-song*, I am employed there now on four mace a day.

William Smith:—I have been in China 13 years; 12 months at Shanghai. I was a seaman and was once master of a lorcha trading to Ningpo. I have no means to pay the registration fee—I had one little job during the year from Mr. Gilmore. I would go to sea but cannot ship before the mast on account of having a bad leg. I have no one here to assist me in any way, I lived with Captain Baynton. I left him last Thursday, and live now with Jesse Carrol.

The three men were ordered to register themselves within a week, and discharged.

v. 7th July 1866.

Stidolt *versus* Kingsmill.

The Court delivered the following judgment in this case, which was reported in our paper of the 5th instant.

The plaintiff asks the aid of the Court to compel the defendant to give him a certificate that certain lead employed in the construction of a house built by the plaintiff as contractor, under the direction of the defendant as architect, was an extra not included in the specification, and used by the defendant's order. It appears that the specification drawn up by the defendant is imperfect; the part of the house, namely the balcony upon the floor of which this lead was used, is not mentioned though the balcony appears on the plan, and of course nothing is said about the lead. It is admitted that the specification should properly have included this. It appears that when defendant ordered lead to be placed on the floor of the balcony instead of wood or tile, the plaintiff immediately raised the question whether it was to be paid for as an extra; the question was not distinctly answered. Nevertheless the plaintiff bought the lead and put it down, and did the case end here, I should only have to decide whether, looking at the agreement, the specification and the attendant circumstances, he was fairly entitled to have the lead certified. But when the building was finished and the plaintiff applied for payment of the last instalment, he allowed himself to be pursuaded by Whitfield, the defendant's partner, not to include the lead in his account as an extra, and to waive the certificate which he might then have claimed.

The conversation of the plaintiff with Whitfield as reported by the plaintiff himself, is not entirely intelligible to me. How, if he failed to charge Messrs. Dent for the lead upon the final settlement of account, he was to obtain payment for it at any other time, I do not understand. Either I must consider that the plaintiff waived his claim altogether, or that he concurredor intended to concur, in some scheme for getting paid in an irregular way. In either case I think he is not in a position to come here now and ask for relief from the consequence of the step he took. I think he ought to have insisted on his claim at the time, and having for reasons best known to himself, elected not to do so, I think his application is now too late. The petition must be dismissed with costs; costs $ 25 and Court Fees.

Sheng Sheng & Others, *versus* The P. & O. Company.

This was an action instituted by the owners of sundry junks and cargo boats against the *Nepaul*, which had been made fast off Muirhead's wharf, but broke away, came into collision with, and it was alleged seriously damaged the plaintiffs' property.

Mr. Lawrance, after briefly stating the case for the plaintiffs, called

Sheng Sheng:—I am the owner of two junks named respectively *Sun-ming-yu* and *Shou-she-yu*. I recollect one of the P. & O. steamers coming into collision with them on the 2nd of the 3rd month. I was not on board. The anchor, cables and a boat belonging to the junk *Sun-ming-yu* were damaged. I paid Tls. 90 for repairing the sampan, Tls. 220 for repairing the cable, and for recovering and repairing the anchor Tls. 60; making altogether Tls. 370. The cable was Chinese—a new one would cost about 4 or 500 Tls. I paid 40 Tls. for recovering the anchor belonging to the *Shen-she-yu*; the damage done to two cables amounted to Tls. 460, the total damage done to this junk is Tls. 760. I have paid in all for the damage done to the two junks Tls. 1,120.

To Mr. Lawrance. The repairs cost Tls. 220.

Wu-tsu-yu 2nd Plaintiff; claimed 580 taels.

Wu-tzu-yu: I am owner of a junk named *Cheng-tsun-shun*. The bow of the junk was damaged by collision; it was otherwise damaged by water getting into the beams, the damage done was about Tls. 200; but I only seek to recover Tls. 150. The cable was cut asunder. I paid Tls. 20 for raising the anchor, and for repairing two boats which were also damaged, I paid Tls. 230. One was used as a cargo boat, and the other a ferry boat; the damage done to the cable amounted to Tls. 180. The junk was built in the 7th year of the last emperor; it cost about Tls. 10,000; the original price of the cable was Tls. 300 about two years ago.

Hwang-yu-tung 3rd plaintiff claimed Tls. 624.

Hwang-yu-ting.—I am owner of a junk called "Sun-wan-lai". The damage done was as follows:—the hull of the junk was damaged, and two cables and a sampan. I estimate the depreciation in the value of the cables at Tls. 200, each. One has been repaired. I paid 200 taels for repairing it. The anchor has been repaired. I paid 44 taels for its recovery and 180 taels for a new sampan, that is the usual price.

Chow-ween-tsae, 4th plaintiff claimed Tls. 446.

Chow-wen-ton: I am the owner of the junk "Chin-wan-yan." I was on board at the time of the collision. The head and the sides of the junk were damaged, the cost of repairing which was Tls. 240; raising the anchor Tls. 10, and and repairing it Tls. 20; repairing the cable which had been cut, cost Tls. 240.

Wang-ku-dong 5th plaintiff claimed Tls 1,798.

Wang-ku dong: I am the owner of a cargo boat and her cargo, which were sunk by a steamer coming into collision with the boat. The boat I valued at $ 720; it cost when new $1,200. I saw the cargo on board; there were 360 piculs of beans, the price of which was Tls. 2 5m. per picul; and for five boatmen's clothing which was lost, I claim Tls 250.

The plaintiff Le Ling not appearing, he was nonsuited.

Mr. Myburgh, on behalf of the defendants, stated that they were willing to compensate the plaintiffs for the damage they had sustained, but the claims submitted to H. M.'s Consul were so exorbitant and unreasonable, that they conceived it their duty to come into Court and defend their actions. It was a fact that the steamer "Nepaul," which was moored at Muirhead's Wharf and in such manner, as would be shewn in evidence, that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant or their servants, did slip from her moorings; but that was not owing to negligence, it was purely an accident, owing entirely to an exceptionally strong tide. There was indeed a 5 or 6 knot current. He would put in for the consideration of the Court, communications from H. E. the Taotai to H. M.'s Consul, and Dr. Winchester's letters to the defendants, and would point out the disparity between the one dated the 20th and that dated the 27th April. In the first, it was actually stated that thirty or forty persons had lost their lives by this collision. It was doubtless intended at this stage to claim compensation on behalf of the representatives of the persons who were alleged, to have been drowned; but they subsequently abandoned this course, as in the petitions filed, no mention is made of loss of life. The sums they actually sued for, were exorbitant. He would even characterise them as preposterous and ridiculous. The defendants had been willing to enter into a compromise; but owing to the excessive nature of the demands, determined to resist them. The charges that the plaintiffs alleged they had paid for repairs, exceeded considerably what they could have obtained substitutes for. Those for repairing the cables for instance, were much in excess of the price of new ones, as shewn by the evidence of the plaintiffs themselves; and why should it cost Tls. 60 for raising one anchor when another could be raised for 20 taels. The item of 20 taels for raising one of the anchors the defendants were not disposed to dispute the fairness of. With regard to the swamping of the cargo boats and sampans, as the night of the collision was a particularly clear moonlight one, if they had actually been swamped as alleged, the officers of the steamer must have been cognizant of the circumstance. On the morning after the collision, several persons on behalf of the defendants went on board to ascertain the actual damage done to the junks. They could perceive very little damage, and those on board the junks then only complained of their anchors. He would not trouble the Court with any more observation but would call

Theodore Walter, the pilot of the *Nepaul* at the time of the collision:—The *Nepaul* was moored fore and aft; every precaution that could be taken, was taken. I was informed of the collision on the morning after, and went on board three of the junks. I saw that the cables had been cut; that the sail which was a very weak one was broken, a stanchion was also broken. The junk that was most damaged I should think could be repaired for about 15 taels. I believe the price of the larger sampans would be T. 40, and of the smaller ones Tl. 25. They had probably about 35 fathoms of cable out. A cable for one of these junks would cost Tls. 100.

To Mr. Lawrance: We could not get to the other two junks on account of the strength of the current. They were picking up three anchors which were all recovered; the work was very easy. I did not see that the starboard bow was stove in, and it was quite impossible that the junk on the port side could have been injured. We requested the men on board the junks to point out all the damage done. I should think the Chinese cables of less value than coir ones. When we went on board they only mentioned one sampan having broken adrift.

W. T. Hartl, Chief Officer of the *Nepaul*, was broke away from our moorings on the night of the 16th, and came in collision with four junks. I was on deck at the time, they were lying off Tung-ka-do. Had there been any boats or sampan, I should have seen them. No person came on board the steamer, and no complaint was lodged. I saw no damage with the exception of the gingerbread work broken away. Our own boats were stove in.

To Mr. Lawrance: There was little or no excitement on board, I'll undertake to swear that I saw no cargo boats. I did not see that any of the stern planking was broken. The bulwarks were a little broken, the repairs of which could soon have been made.

A-cheong:—compradore in the service of the P. & O. Company, New Chinese cables cost Tls. 12 a picul; those that have been used 6 tsaels a picul. A small sampan used by junks would cost about Tls. 30; the larger sized ones about Tls. 70. I got these prices from a boat-builder. The price of beans is Tl. 1. 8. per picul. A second hand cargo boat of 400 piculs carrying capacity, could be bought for Tls. 400.

To Mr. Lawrance: A new bont could be bought for 2 or 300 taels more.

Yue-ling, a rope maker: The price of junk cable is Tls. 12 a picul. If an old cable were given me, I would give a new one of the same weight for 6 taels a picul.

—Allen second officer of the "Nepaul," gave evidence to the same effect as the chief officer.

To Mr. Lawrance.—There was some excitement. It was between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Judgment reserved.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

July 10th 1866.

In re Dow & Co.

This was the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors and choice of creditors' assignees. Very few creditors were in attendance owing to their claims not being prepared for submission to the Court.

Mr. Cuthbertson, for the Central Bank of Western India, put in a claim for Taels 110,567.19, which was admitted.

Mr. Macall for the Chartered Bank of Australia and China proved for £5,183.

Mr. Gray for Hooper & Co. put in a claim for Tls. 181.23. It appeared that part of this claim was due by one of the partners previous to the partnership. The Court ordered it to be referred to the creditors' assignees when chosen.

No creditors' assignees were chosen. The meeting was therefore adjourned to Friday the 20th instant.

12th July, 1866.

In re Samuel Clifton.

This was the day appointed for the admission of proof of debts, and for the assignees to produce a statement of the bankrupt's estate so far as ascertained, for declaring a dividend, and other purposes mentioned in the 174th section of the "The Bankruptcy Act 1861." The bankrupt tendered claims on behalf of Joseph Bruce and Mrs. Brand, for the respective sums of £107 2s. 10d and £146 15s. 6½d., proof of which was adjourned.

J. W. Wright by his attorney, proved for Tls. 180.

In the statement submitted to the Court by the Official Assignee, it appeared that the available assets amounted to Tls. 2,285.83; amount due to creditors who have already proved, Tls. 4,735.00; contingencies to Tls 1,503.30. There was also one creditor who claimed Tls. 6,000; but it was not yet decided whether this claim was to be paid in full, or whether the claimant would rank with the other creditors against the estate. Under these circumstances the majority of creditors resolved not to declare a dividend of the assets at this mee ing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

THOMAS HUME,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

REAL ESTATE AND

General Commission Agent,

YOKOHAMA.

tf. 713 May 10th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. Chi-tt's cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods.—Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions, Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALEAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. Rebe Glanmore & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S Renowned, first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak-Vats, by means of Patent Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying essences of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients whose their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.

House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27in 689 January 27th, 1866.

WELLINGTON

KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloths,

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,

Silversmiths' Soap

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,

Blackfriars Road, London, S.

27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES

Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.

£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,

EXTREMELY LIGHT,

£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.

The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most Powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance:

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs. Grindlay & Co.

14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17le-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM FOOCHOW TO FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-1867. *(Continued.)*

Vessel's Name.	*Destination.*	*Date of clearance.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*S.O.Pekoe.*	*S. Caper.*	*Mixed.*	*Total Black.*	*Green.*
Total as per last report	.....	.....	100,083.38	885,80	5,589.90	263.22	1,686.78	85.08	2.07	117,[illegible]	00.77
Ettrick	Melbourne	June 23rd	2,562.26	.....	.....	.....	30.16	.....	.....	2,592.42	.....
Skjdie	Sydney	Do. do.	1,621 73	.....	.....	.....	30.59	.....	.....	1,652.32	.....
Lennox Castle	London	Do. 25th	6,973 15	167.64	00.43	.....	220.89	7.10	17.04	7,456.25	.....
Laurel	.....	Do. do.	6,636.75	.....	.....	35.37	114.49	.....	.....	6,786.61	.....
Sovereign of India	.....	Do. 30th	7,179.44	343.40	.....	.....	206.70	27.47	7.38	7,758.39	.....
Amherwitch	.....	Do. do.	2,215.37	.....	.....	36.93	313.27	82.25	.....	2,647.82	.....
Fromm	Sydney	July 2nd	1,462.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,462.42	.....
Dannevirke	.....	Do. 3rd	1,597.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,597.92	.....
Luchow	.....	Do. 3rd	1,877 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,877.78	.....
Alice Mary	Melbourne	Do. 4th	2,324.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,324.56	.....
Gazelle	Adelaide	Do. 5th	1,371.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,371.45	.....
Total	.....	.....	144,895.21	1,386.93	5,590.33	336.52	2,682.88	201.90	20.49	15[illegible]	00.77

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 6	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow	July 2		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 7	John Bull	Fr barq	484	Harris	Cardiff	Feb 18	Coals	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 7	Hermenia M. Elisabeth	Dut barq	400	Dyker	Amsterdam v. N'saki	Ap. 6 J. 29	do	Glover and Co.
... 7	Chalgrove	Br barq	509	Armstrong	Liverpool	Feb 17	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 7	Ellesborough	Br barq	926	Smith	Hongkong	June 14	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 7	Japan	Br str	255	Bell	Tientsin	... 30	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 7	Shoocy-leen	Br str	492	Young	Hongkong v. Ningpo	... 29	do	Smith, Rennedy and Co
... 7	Szechuen	Am str	513	Johnson	Hankow	July 5	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 6	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 8	Adelaide	Br barq	235	Ramsay	Swatow	June 22	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 8	Edith Banfield	Br barq	390	Mitchell	Cardiff	Feb 18	Coals	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 8	Clara R. Sutil	Am barq	467	Hall	San Francisco	April 15	General	Olyphant and Co
... 8	Challenger	Fr ship	643	Browne	Yokohama	June 29	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 8	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Ningpo	July 7	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 8	Bob Tail Nag	Br sch	170	Graham	Nagasaki	... 2		A. R. Tilby and Co
... 8	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 5	do	Dent and Co
... 8	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Nanking	... 5		Chinese Government
... 9	Kiangso	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 8	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Ganges	Br str	572	Bernard	Hongkong	... 5	do	P. & O. Co.
... 9	Morning Star	Br barq	540	Johnston	Fuchau	... 2	Poles	Captain
... 9	Tsou Shun	Chi str	501	Hore	Chinkiang	... 8		Chinese Government
... 9	Bridgetown	Br barq	314	Howard	Freemantle	May 19	Sandalwood	Order
... 9	Brami	Da brig	196	Tiergonson	Tamsui	July 2	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 9	Gipsey	Br barq	250	Fullerton	Taiwan			A. R. Tilby and Co
... 10	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 9	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 10	Corea	Br barq	360	Keir	Keelung	... 3	Coals	Dent and Co
... 10	China	Ham str	642	Moller	Hongkong	... 5	General	Siemssen and Co
... 10	Serpent	H.M.G.B.	.....	Bullock	Hongkong and Ports			
... 10	Dankeld	Br ship	699	Toms	London	March 18	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 10	Summer Cloud	Br ship	692	Boyson	Newcastle on Tyne	... 3	Coals	Order
... 10	Antelope	Am ship	1180	Hale	New York	... 17	do	Olyphant and Co
... 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	July 11	General	Russell and Co
... 11	Father Mindes	Da barq	300	Oleson	Newcastle on Tyne	Feb 1	Coals	Pobes and Co
... 11	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	July 8	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 11	Nimrond	Br ship	1022	Oughton	Swatow	June 26	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 11	John Paul	Br barq	452	Currie	Liverpool	Feb 18	Coals	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 11	Elisabeth Nicholson	Br ship	904	Crosbie	Sydney	May 30	do	Blain, Tate and Co
... 11	Huquong	Am str	1383	Simmons	Hankow	July 8	General	Russell and Co
... 11	Sarah	Br brig	186		Hongkong	June 15	Ballast	
... 11	Agamemnon	Br str	1672	Middleton	Hongkong	July 6	do	Preston, Bruell and Co
... 12	Qui-Quata	Chi str	300	Chingjay	Woosung	... 11		Chinese Government
... 12	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 11	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 12	Louisa	Chi str			Ningpo	... 6		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 12	Tse-chang	Fr sch	102	Castrou	Tientsin	June 24	Cotton	Buissonnet and Co
... 12	Eliza Mary	Br sch	126	Hoole	Nagasaki	July 5	Sugar	Glover and Co
... 12	Pauline	Ham barq	600	Throndyke	Cardiff	Feb 18	Coals	Frazar and Co.
... 12	Dartmouth	Br ship	933	Ebsten	London	April 1	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 12	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Dundas	Fuchau	July 10	do	Chapman, King and Co
... 12	Aurora	Br brig	227	Lessing	Hongkong	July 3	do	Frazar and Co
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow	... 5	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 13	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Stocks	Tientsin	... 8	do	Trautmann and Co
... 18	Mephista	Prus brig	142	Prehn	Takao	... 5	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
July 5	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H Fogg and Co
... 7	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 7	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 7	Alma	Am sch	131	Eldridge	Nagasaki	Stores	Russell and Co
... 7	Isabella	Br sh	1061	Copper	Honolulu	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 7	Harfort	U. S. Vgt.	.....	Shonfeld			
... 8	John R. Worcester	Br sh	814	Brown	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 8	Tewkesbury	Br sh	1150	Fowler	Manila	Ballast	F. R. Gunwell
... 8	Amaranth	Ham barq	355	Wuhamen	Chefoo	do	Siemssen and Co
... 8	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 8	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 8	Pak Wan	Br sh	750	Wawn	London		Reid and Co
... 9	Princess	Ham barq	212	Jacobson	Tientsin		Wm. Pustau and Co
... 9	Elizn	Span barq	403	Altima	Manila	Silk, etc.	Phillips, Moore and Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 10	Granada	Br str	381	Davies	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co
... 10	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	Re-exports	P. & O. Co
... 10	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 11	Japan	Br str	256	Bell	Tientsin & Chefoo	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 11	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 11	Bien Hon	Fr barq	344	Leveque	Swatow		Frazar and Co
... 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 11	Tsou Shun	Chi str	500	Hore	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 12	Helen Nicholson	Br sh	716	Holliday	Hankow	Part of Original	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 12	Moldavian	Br barq	385	Blackburn	Nagasaki	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
... 12	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 12	Ellen Browne	Br barq	345	Macdonald	Manila	do	Borneo Company Limited
... 12	Szechuen	Am str	554	Johnson	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 12	Shanse	Am str	501	Harmon	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 12	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 12	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 13	Eduard	Bre sch	135	Zinke	Amoy	Sundries & Re-exports	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 13	Aviso	Port str	160	Pritchard	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 13	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Hankow & Ports		Geo. Barnet and Co
... 13	Highflyer	Br sh	1011	Owen	London	Part of Original, (Teas)	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 13	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 13	Clara R. Sutil	Am barq	258	Hall	San F'co. Y'hama	Tea, &c.	Olyphant and Co
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name.	No. of G. Ps.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Speer,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	.....	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....	June 11	Ningpo
4 c	Basilisk	.....	Howett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	May 21	Hongkong
5 s	Firm	.....	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 8	Hongkong v. Ports
4 s	Serpent	.....	Bullock	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 10	Hongkong & Ports
5 s	Snap	.....	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....		
4 c	Primanguet	.....	Boohet	H. I. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	June 7	Yokohama

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA, HERALD JULY 14, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, OPIUM AND COTTON RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report,			19,866	...	...	...	432	20,298	...	12	233	52	...	62	71	14	424
Napoleon III,	July 7	London,	439	...	...	...	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. R. Worcester	July 7	do	6,944	...	...	...	...	6,944	61.46	...	227	114	...	26	103	159	601
Pekwan	July 13	do	7,157	...	...	...	...	7,157	168 18	...	198	...	...	6	98	102	573
			34,409	...	...	...	432	345 80	229.64	12	658	146	...	76	272	275	1,598
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Dust.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Nanzing	July 7	Tientsin	...	...	...	...	280.20	280.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ying-tze-fei	" 7	do	181.72	...	...	...	...	181.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	181 72	...	...	...	280 20	461,92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.	Refuse.		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls. Tls.	Bales	Pic l.	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report		1654	1315	...	...	1654	1315	406	...	...	...	.....	199	116	2131	...
J. R. Worcester.			224	176	...	...	224	176	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			1878	1491	...	...	1878	1491	406	...	...	...	.....	199	116	2131	...

TO MANILA.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-export	Japan Transhipment	Coarse	Refuse	Cocoons
Total as per last	Report		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliza	July 2	Manila	28	22.40	.....		28	22.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria Louise	"	do.	1	0.80	.....		1	0.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			29	23.20			29	23.20					

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse	Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls Tls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report		326	263	...	...	326	263	...	...	...	....	.....	152	...	.....	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	...
			.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Japan. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	America. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		...	...	...	...	...	342	786	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241
Maria Louise	July 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	342	1150	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1605

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH JULY, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	49	49.00	90	108.00	58	45.00	28	28.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	32	32.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	81	81.00	90	108.00	38	45.00	28	28.00

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
	801	63.43—7-16ths	98	177.00	6	6.00	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight	Yokao. Chests.	Yokao. Weight	Total Chests.	Total Weight
Malwa	124	124.00	73	73.00	93	93.00	80	80.00	99	99.00	...	...	102	102.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	3	3.00	...	...	17	20.40	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	21	25.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	...	...	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	127	127.00	73	73.00	112	125.80	80	80.00	101	101.40	...	...	123	125.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619,038.20

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